NEW-YORK DAILY THUBBNE, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1886.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,829.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES. CONFIRMATION OF THE BOX. BENRY A. SMYTHE.

Enropean Mails-Important Subsidy to be

Terminated.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill Before the

SPEECHES BY SENATORS NYE AND DOOLITTLE

The Reconstruction Plan of the Committee of

Speeches in the House by Messrs, Randall and Strouse of Pennsylvania, Banks and Bawes of Massachusetts, Bingham of thie, and Others.

THAD, STEVENS CLOSES THE DEBATE,

The Entire Proposition of the Committee Passed-128 to 37.

JOYFUL BEMONSTRATIONS AT THE RESULT.

The House Takes a Recess Till Next Tuesday.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATORSHIP.

fidelity that will never require watching or nursing. Con-

Mr. Nye of Nevada finished his job of unmasking the President's policy, and of making treason odious. His of the enemies of the country was unanswerable, and produced a deep impression. The delivery of this bold and truthful speech at this juncture was a public service that will be held in grateful recollection. Already it defines and stiffens the Radical line of battle.

Receipts to-day were only \$702,740.

As was anticipated yesterday, the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report the name of Mr. Smythe as Collector for New-York City. When the Senate went into Executive Session the nomination was confirmed, without a division, with but one or two dissenting votes. The nomination of Gen. Knipe to be Postmaster at Harrisburg was also confirmed, he being indorsed by the leading Republicans of that place, and having a good

Stanton, who are much interested in the experiments. The new breech-loaders are all tested with gradually intest. The Gatling gun, built like a small cannon, was fired to-day before Gen. Grant with great success. EX-GOV. JOHNSTON DISCOMFITED.

The Committee on Finance to-day reported adversely upon the nomination of Wm. F. Johnston, recently nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Alleghany County District. This has been reported adversely upon, on the grounds that he does not reside in the district to which he was appointed, and was not asked for by the people of that district. That report insures his rejection. EMPLOYED IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The answer to the House resolution calling for informa-tion as to the precedents of the various employés in the departments, will show a number of appointments taken from the Rebel army.

CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL BANKS. The following circular, addressed to the cashiers of all

National Banks which have been designated as public depositaries, was to-day issued by Gen. Spinner, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

proved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Sit: You are requested to render to the Treasurer of the United States, simultaneously with transcripts of accounts current, a statement showing the amount you had to the credit of the disheraing officer of the United States, arranged under the heads of war, navy and miscellaneous; giving the aggregate of each classification, and of all the classifications in figures. The binak lists used for the return of Internal Revenue will answer for the reports. These instructions are intended to supersede those of the Secretary on the same subject, issued under date of July 19, 1865, no returns of that description being now required for this office. A strict compliance will be expected. CIRCULAR TO PAYMASTERS.

In order to regulate the future operations of Government disbursing officers, and to ascertain accurately their financial transactions, the Paymaster-General, at the request of the Treasurer, to-day issued a circular directing each paymaster at the close of every week to report to the Treasure of the United States direct, the deposit balance of public

money to his credit, designating such place of deposit. THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

As an evidence of the extraordinary activity in the disposal of the public domain, the Commissioner of the General Land Office states, that, in the month of April

Inter a new set of officials through an act of Congress, looked exceedingly dubious in the Senate to-day.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

The printers of The Gibbs, laboring under the delusion that they have a secure and fat thing of the printing of the debates, have raised the price to 20 cents a copy to the debates, have raised the price to 25 cents a copy to the debates, Action tending to the closing of the printing of the sender of the Congress would. What traiters had been done it had not attracted much notice. The bright of the control of the

amnestics provided paid to the several bands with the least practicable delay.

Authentic information has been received that the British Government has notified the Conard Company of the termination of their mail subsidy when the present contract expires, next year. The policy of discontinuing special subsidy grants for the trans-Atlantic mail service, under which a system of monopolies was granted to certain steamship lines, and of establishing a self-sustaining ocean service on the basis of postage earnings, inaugurated by the Post-Office Department of this country, and so successfully defended and maintained by Postmaster-General Dennison in his administration of the Department, is thus concurred in by the British Government. This intelligence will be gratifying to correspondents on both sides of the Atlantic, maximuch as the heavy subsidy paid by the British Government to the Cunard line of packets has been the chief obstacle to the establishment of reduced rates of postage between this country and the United Kingdom and to countries beyond using the British means of conveyance. It will also strengthen the Postmaster-General in his opposition to the various speculative tobbying schemes for mail subsidies, which are being pressed upon the consideration of Congress by parties desiring monopoly grants to establish steamship lines to Europe. The public may now look forward to an early reduction of international postages to European States, advocated in the last annual report of the Postmaster-General.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The galleries of the House of Representatives were not so well silled to-day as heretofore on interesting occasions, not more than two-thirds of the seats being occupied. Some of the Senators came into the hall during the progress of the debate which was of a spirited character. A number of the Republican members, if the opportunity had been presented, would have voted to strike out the third section of the Constitutional amendment which disfranchises until July 4, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late Rebellion, giving it aid and demfort; but this privilege was not afforded, the main question having been ordered by a majority of five with the aid of Democratic votes. This resulted in cutting off all efforts to amend and thus the House was brought to a direct vote on the entire Constitutional amendment reported from the Reconstruction Committee, when all the Republicans, including Mr. Raymond, consolidated, securing to the amendment more than three-fourths of the members voting.

MR. SEWARD.

The telegram from Harrisburg that Secretary Seward passed through that city yesterday en route for New-York, is incorrect. The Secretary was in Washington yesterday, and is to-day at the State Department as usual.

INDIAN TREATY.

INDIAN TREATY.

The President has proclaimed the treaty recently negociated with the Bois Foot band of Chippewa Indians, by which they cede to the United States all the lands herelofore claimed by them, and more especially that portion of their territory at and near Lake Vermillion, as a reservation. The Government, in consideration of important cession will give them land elsewhere, and provide for their domestic comfort.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the House bill to amend the act establishing the grade of Vice-Admiral in the Navy was taken up and passed.

It authorizes the Vice-Admiral to employ a Sceretary with the pay and rank of Lieutenant.

GOVENMENT WORKS AT HARPER'S PERRY.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the public works at Harper's Ferry; whether it is the intention to resume the manufacture of arms there; if not, whether the buildings and grounds ought not to be sold.

NEW COINAGE.

grounds ought not to be sold.

NEW COINAGE.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, which was passed.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

Mr. Fessender called up the House bill to impose an advalerem duty of 20 per cent on all cattle imported from foreign countries.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment exempting from the provisions of the bill cattle now owned by citizens of the United States in the British Provinces, provided they be imported within ten days. The amendment was adopted, and the bill was passed. It now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. Chander called up the joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholers.

Mr. Charles dated up the joint resonant to prevent the introduction of cholers.

Mr. Grimes took the floor in opposition. He denied that the Medical Association recently assembled in Balti-more desired the passage of this measure, and read a let-ter from one of the members of the Association to sustain

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

Mr. NyE—Secession.
Mr. Cowan—I mean except Secession.
Mr. NyE—I am opposed to all State rights that mar the harmony of the General Government. [Applause in the galleries.] What State rights are you in favor of ?
Mr. Cowan—All of them.
Mr. NyE—I thought so; including Secession.
Mr. Cowan—Secession is not a State right.
Mr. NyE, in conclusion, appealed to the Senate to stand firm, and see to it that there could be no recurrence of the Rebellion—that what was done was well done. In the name of the immortal dead and the mangled hiving, he demanded this. Beyond the grave we shall meet an army of 360,000 dead that will never again answer to the roll-call on earth; but, Sir, on the day of Judgment, they will be there. In their name, by their memory, by the immortal deaths they died and lives they lived, I demand that Congress and every department of the Government shall tread clationsly upon this great work of reconstruction. [Applahse in the galleries.]
Mr. Doolittle said that he too had stood by the graves

and every department of the Government shall tread clutionsly upon this great work of reconstruction. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Doolittle said that he too had stood by the graves of loyal men who had fallen in the late war. He had stood over the grave of his first born and sworn he would never give over this struggle until the Rebellion should be suppressed and the Union restored. He had made hundreds of speeches in the same vein as Mr. Nye while the country was in a state of war, and when it was necessary to nerve the country for the shock of battle. But did not the Senator from Nevada (Nye) recognize the difference between ear and peace! We were now at peace and should we still go on with speeches to wage war! No principle of statesmanship or christianity would justify it. There was nothing in statesmanship or christianity to justify a spirit of unrelenting vengeance toward the Southern people. They had already been punished enough to satisfy the demands of reasonable men. That there were men to whom extraordinary punishment should be meted out he did not doubt. How many men did the Senator from Nevada and those who acted with him wish to hang! A wholesale persecution had never been advocated. A very few persecutions would satisfy even those who were londest in their demands for ready to advocate the shooting of Jefferson Davis without trial? Then how were they to be tried. The Supreme Court had decided that they could not be tried by military commission or court-martial. They must be indicted, arraigned, and tried as other men are tried. He would ask Mr. Nye how many he would try, and in what way, whether by a military commission or by a court! Mr. Nyz—To you want an answer to that question! Mr. Doolittle—But about how many would you hang! Mr. Doolittle—But about how many would you hang!

DOOLITELE-But about how many would vo

Mr. Doolitriks—But about now many wound you had Mr. Nys—Well, at a venture, I will answer that I would nang enough to make treason odious—to make good that assertion by the President.

Mr. Doolitriks—How many, in the opinion of the Senator, would be necessary to do that? Mr. NyE-Five or six.
Mr. Doolittle-In what way would you try them-by

Mr. Nyk—Five or six.

Mr. Doollittle—In what way would you try them—by court-martial, or by civil courts?

Mr. Nyk—I will answer that question in two ways.

Mr. Doollittle—I want a direct answer.

Mr. Nyk—I would not have kept Davis so long. I would have hung him in a hollow square of the grand Union armies, when they were being mustered out here. Now, I suppose, I would try him by law.

Mr. Doollittle said the President was not responsible for the delay in the trial of Davis. It was admitted that a Court-Martial was not the proper tribunal, and the Judge of the proper court had refused so far to try him. He (Doolittle), was tired of this clamor against the President for not bringing Davis to justice. The President, in the exercise of the pardoning power, had done what it was impossible for him to have avoided. There was no tribunal before which the Rebels of the South could be tried. As for the trial of Gen. Lee, it was well known that Gen. Grant had spurned the idea of such a thing so long as he (Lee) obeyed the terms of surrender. Mr. Nye had asked where was Clement C. Clay, by way of casting a stigma upon the President.

surrender. Mr. Nye had asked where was Clement C. Clay, by way of casting a stigma upon the President. He (Doolittle) would point him to the letter of appeal for his release written by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Doolittle said there were two wings of opposition to the Republican party—one the universal suffrage party, led by Mr. Sumner; another the universal confiscation party, led by Mr. Sumner; another the universal confiscation party, led by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania. There was also, he might say, the universal hanging party, led by Mr. Nye, and the universal-amnesty-in-return-for-universal-suffrage party, led by Mr. Stewart.

Mingle, mingle as they may.

Blue spirits and gray.

You are wrong

Mr. SUMBER-White spirits and gray. You are wrong

Mr. Schner-White spirits and gray. You are wrong in your Shakespeare.

Mr. Cowas-There is no white spirits in it.

Mr. Doollttle-Well, the reporter will get it right.

States from insiduous aggressions of Congress. It was not a right of the State to secede; but it was one of their rights to defend and control their domestic affairs. The party opposed to these rights would meet the fate of the old Federal party. Magnanimity to a fallen foe was directed by every consideration of Christianity and every teaching of history. The Southern people, since the close of the war, had behaved peaceably and well. The conditions of the pardon granted by the President were ample and full. The charge was not true that the President or his supporters were in favor of admitting Rebels to the councils of the Nation. It was an infamous falsehood. The President and his friends in Congress only maintained that each House for itself was the judge of the qualification of its own members. He (Doollitle) maintained that neither the President nor the Supereme Court had any right to say who should or should not be admitted to the Senate.

Mr. Saulsaners took the floor at the conclusion of Mr.

that the Medical Association recently assembled in Baltimore desired they passed of this war, and behaved peacethyl and well. The conditions of the parton granted by the Pitt. The condition of the parton granted by the Pitt. The condition of the parton granted by the Pitt. The College of the war, and the prevention of the Residual Relation Relation of the Residual Relation Relati

effectual, and, as he believed, acceptable to the vast majority of the people, North and South. The issue between the President and Congress was made up, and the appeal must be made to the people. He believed that nothing could avert the speedy possession of the legislative branch of the Government by the Conservative men of the country under the lead of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Straouse (Pa. followed on the same side. He declared that the Constitution was never intended to be plastered and patched, and that Congress should be exceedingly cautions about tampering with it.

Many Republican members being gathered in groups throughout the hall and paying no attention to the remarks of the gentleman (Mr. Strouse) who had the floor, Mr. Le Blonde (Ohio) made a point of order that it was not in order for the members of "this harmonious party" to hold cancus meetings during the session of the House. The Speaker good humoredly sustained the point of order.

The SPEAKER good humoredly sustained the point of order.

The groups then separated, or retired to the cloak-room, and Mr. Strooms proceeded with and finished his remarks.

Mr. Barge (Mass.) was the next speaker. He regarded this as the most important question that could be presented to Congress or the country. He believed that the organization of the governments in the insurgent States could only be safely made by effecting a change in the basis of political society. He did not believe in theoretical, constitutional or statutory provisions, or anything that left the basis of political society in the Southern States untouched, and that left the enemies of the country in a condition to renew the war. Therefore no proposition met his entire approval which did not effect a radical change in the basis of political society in those States, but he did not expect the House to adopt his opinions, nor would he insist on any theories of his own. He had no doubt that the Government of the United States had full authority to extend the elective franchise to the colored people of the South: but he did not think it had the powers. The public opinion of the country was such at this moment in the House. The Southern people governed by force—their tradition was force—their practice was force—their tradition was force. Whether few or many, they would have power wherever they were restored. While, therefore, he agreed cheerfully to the proposition with no purpose and phraseology, it did not seem to meet the question at issue. He approved the proposition to disfranchise the enesites of the country. He thought it right in principle and necessary at this time. He did not care much whether the extension of the franchise to the negro was coupled with it, although he was in favor of it. He had no difficulty in regard to the supposed unfairness of disfranchising disloyal men, who had come within the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation, for he held that in all the proclamations and military conferences the idea of restoring political rights was carefully guarded against. He did not agree with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) as to the impracticability of enforcing disfranchisement, nor did he apprehend the rejection of the proposed amendment. There were twenty-five States represented in the House, and two more would give the number requisite to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. He believed that Tennessee and Arkansas would ratify it, and that would give the requisite number of votes. If the Amendment was to be defeated at all it would be defeated by Republican or Democratic States; it would not be defeated by any of the insurgent States. It was not true that nine-tenths or any such large proportion of the Southern people were enemies to the Government. The common people of the South would ultimately be found among the truest and best friends of the Government. The Government had encountered in 1848 difficulties similar to those which this Government had Just encountered. Switzerland suppressed the rebellion and organized Governments in the rebellious cantons just as Mr. Lincoln had undertaken to organize governments in the Southern States. It maintained power in the hand of its friends and disfranchis

tion, expressed the hope that it would be amended by striking out the third section, to which he had serious ob

oppose some good because he could not have all the good he wished.

Mr. DAWIS (Mass.) declared that with the exception of the third section of the joint resolution, he gave the measure his hearty approval. But, even if he could not get that section excluded, he should still vote for it. But he desired particularly to call the attention of the House to the fact that there was no provision made by law or Constitution by which a question as to votes for President and Vice-President could be decided. The Constitution provided "that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." But who should decide the votes if there was a dispute? Who should decide whether votes had been cast by men who were not entitled to vote? There was no tribunal as yet erected to determine that fact. Chancellor Kent had declared that to be a casus omissis, and had seen in it the possibility of great danger to the country. The danger had shown itself on the occasion of counting the votes for President when Mr. Buchanan was elected, the State of Wisconsin not having cast its electoral vote on the day prescribed, and there being no tribunal to decide whether that electoral vote should be counted or rejected. This was an additional reason operating on his minid against the adoption of the third section.

Mr. BISOHAM (Ohio) next addressed the House, taking the ground that all the measures reported by the Reconstruction Committee should be considered as an artirety. The want of the Republic to-day, he said, was not a Democratic party, nor a Republican party, but a party for the Union and the Constitution. He trusted that after the

struction Committee should be considered as an extricty. The want of the Republic to-day, he said, was not a Democratic party, nor a Republican party, but a party for the Union and the Constitution. He trusted that after the vote was taken to-day, it would not be recorded by the historian that the said hour had come in the commonwealth of the great Republic, what in the day of its desolution came to the commonwealth of ancient Rome, when Cesar had his party, when Anthony had his party, when Brutus had his party, but when the Commonwealth had none. He spoke to-day for the party which was for the Commonwealth, for the speedy restoration to their constitutional relations of the late insurrectionary States, under such perpetual guaranties as would guard the future of the Republic against the sad calamities that had in these late years befallen it. As to the third section, he believed that it gave no strength to the amendment, although he agreed with Mr. Banks that the people had authority to disfranchise the enemies of the Government. But he submitted whether, if that section were to be insisted on, it would not be better to incorporate it in one of the pending bill, instead of putting it in the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens (Penn.) suggested that they would have the bill velocd.

Mr. Reconam (Ohio) replied that he was not fearful of

bill vetoed.

Mr. BINGHAM (Ohio) replied that he was not featful of any yeto from the other end of the avenue that could defeat the final triumph of the constitutional amendment. What was to be gained by retaining this third section? It had been said that it was incabable of execution, and that was his own opinion. An amendment to the Constitution which was not to be executed, ought not to be put with the Constitution.

tution which was not to be excented, ought not to be put into the Constitution.

Mr. Streys (Pa.) closed the debate. He said he was very glad to see the great unanimity existing among all the tree-friends of the Union in the House upon all the provisions of the proposed amendment except the third section; but he was grieved to see any division among them of what he considered the vital proposition of the whole amendment. Without it, it amounted to nothing. Without it, he would not give the snap of his finger whether the joint resolution was passed or not. If it failed, there would be no power left among the friends of the Union in the next Congress to carry out the measures of the Government.

Here there was such a scene of confusion in the hall, arising from members crowding around and drawing near to Mr. Seroms, that the Speaker directed the members to take their seats.

arising from members crowding around and drawing near to Mr. Stevens, that the Spraker directed the members to take their seats.

Mr. Stryens resuming, said he should be sorry if the third section were struck out, because then before any portion of the amendment could be put into operation the other side of the House would be filled with yelling Secsionists and approving Copperheads. Give us therefore, he continued, thethird section or give us nothing. Do not note us with an amendment which throws the Union into the hands of its encaire. Gentlemen say we are striving for party. I do seek to eastain my party when that party is necessary to save the Union. I say rally to your party and save that party, or you lose the Union. I do not healthet to say that that section is there to save or destroy the Union. Gentlemen tell us that it is too strong. Too strong for what? Too strong for their stomachs but not for the people. Some say it is too lement. It is too lement for my had heart. Would to God that the exclusion of Rebels might not only run to they car 1876, but to they car 1976. It would be then but too mild a panishment. But I hear it said you must not humble these people. Humble them, why not? Do they not deserve humiliation? Do they not deserve humiliation? Do they not deserve humiliation? If they do not, who does? What animal or felon deserves it more. They have not yet confessed their shars it was all humbles himself at the footstool of power. Why should they be forgiven? He who administers justice and mercy never forgives until the sinner confesses his sin and humbles himself at the footstool of power. Why should they be forgiven in the footstool of power. Why should we forgive any more than He? If they are to came back, let them come back in sackcloth and ashes. Let them come back in sackcloth and ashes.

That is my principle. All I regret is this is not sufficiently stringent. Let not these friends of Secession and Secessionists sing to me their haleyon songs of ponce and goodwill, until they stop my ears to the shrieks and groans of dying victims at Memphis, a scene more horrible in its atrocities, though not to the same extent, than the terrible tragedy of Jamaica. While I am willing that those Rebel States shall be represented here, I pray you not to admit those who have caused the slaughter of millions of our countrymen, while their clothes are still wet with blood. Wait until they are differently clad. I do not want to sit side by side with men whose garments smell of the blood of my kindred. Gentlemen forget the scenes that took place here 20 years ago, when the mighty Toombs, with his shaggy locks headed Southern fire-caters with shouts of defance, and rendered this House a hell of legislation. They seem to forget the scenes enacted here six years ago, before Southern moments left the hall to join the annies of Cataline, and when, encouraged by their allies, they came over here

forget the scenes enacted here six years ago, before Southern members left the hall to join the armies of Cataline; and when, encouraged by their allies, they came over here in one yelling body, because a speech for freedom was being made on this side; and when the ruffian Craig of North Carolina drew a pistol, and the assessin Barksdele of Mississippi drew a bowie-knife.

Mr. Thayer reminded Mr. Stevens that the third section did not affect the eligibility of those persons as representatives, but merely excluded them from voting, and he asked him if he thought he could build a penitentary big enough to hold 8,000,000 people.

Mr. STEVENS-Yes, Sir. That penitentiary which is gnarded by bayonets, down below, and if they underlake to come back we will shoot them. The penitentary of hell is the penitentiary that they deserve to have till then.

After some further remarks in the same strain.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Garrield inquired of the Speaker whether, in case the previous question was not seconded, it would be in order for him to move to amend by striking out the third section, and offering the amendment suggested by Mr. McKee, preventing those who had voluntarily taken part in the Rebellion from holding office under the United States Government?

The Speaker replied that motions to amend would be in order if the previous question should not be seconded.

Mr. Garrield expressed the hope that the previous question would be voted down. The House divided, and the Speaker counted Yeas, 90; Nays, 59, the Democrats almost all voting aye, in order to prevent any amendment of the joint resolution. Tellers were demanded and ordered, the result being the same. So the previous question was seconded. On the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" the House voted by yeas and nays, the result being—Yeas, 81; Nays, 79. So the main question was ordered. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison. Ames. Anderson, Banks. Batter, Bidwell, Boutwell, Broomwell, Broommell, Chauler, Clarke (Ohio). Clarke (Kansas), Cobb. Chroking, Cook, Diros, Driggs. Dumont, Eckley, Eegleston, Eldridge, Ellot, Grider, Grinnell, Harding, My.). Harding (II). Harris, Harl, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkins, Hubbard (Iowa), Habbard, Fr. (N. Y.), Ingersoll, Julians, Kelley, Keiso, Kerr. Lawnence (Ohio). Le Blond, Loan, Lynch, Marston, McClurg, McCollough, Melindoe, Merour, Morrill, Moulton, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Rice (Mc.), Kitter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Rosseau, Sawyer, Schenek, Scofield, Shankill, doe, Merour, Morrill, Moulton, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Patham, Pike, Price, Rice (Mc.), Kitter, Rogers, Rollins, Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Beaman, Beojamin, Bergen, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boyer, Buckland, Baudy, Coffroth, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Dawson

fax—108.

NAYS—Messrs, Ancons, Bergen, Boyer, Chanier, Coffroth, Dawson, Eldridge, Fink, Glossbronner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding (Ky.), Harris, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, (Niblack, Phelps, Radford, Ramiall (Pa.), Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield, Wright, 20

Wright—37.

The SPEAKER, in announcing the vote, said: Two-thirds voting in the affirmative, I declare the joint resolution

issed.
The announcement was greeted with considerable jubila-The announcement was greeted with constant hands, but not though the hall, members clapping their hands, but not indulging in more demonstrative movements. There was also clapping of hands in the galleries, to which Mr. Eldridge took exception, asking whether the business of the House was to be disturbed by the people in

the gallery.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.), on the other hand, seemed to have no objection; for, he suggested, the colored people in the gallery should have leave to wave their handker-

The SPEAKEE, however, admonished the members on the floor, as well as the spectators in the galleries, that they must observe the rules of the House, and that neither applause nor disapprobation should be manifested.

Mr. ELDBIDGE followed this up by saying that he did not want to be disturbed by "niggerheads" in the gallery.

The SPEAKEE informed the member from Wisconsin that he tunst not insult the spectators in the gallery.

Harmonious relations were quickly restored, and the House proceeded to other business.

House proceeded to other business.

EVENING SESSION DISPENSED WITH.

On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) evening sessions were dispensed with until further orders. The reason for the motion, he stated to be, that the business of the House was much in advance of that of the Senate, and that the reporters were wearied out with their constant labor.

Subsequently Mr. WASHEURNE [Ill.] moved on similar grounds, and for the additional reason that the doorkeeper wanted some days to clean the Hall and put it in its Summer trim, that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The motion was agreed to, with a half understanding that the vacation would extend to Tuesday.

WAGON-ROADS—VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.
The Speaker presented a communication from the Secre-

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secre-tary of the Interior, in reply to the House resolution of the 4th of May in regard to certain wagon roads in the Terriorties.
Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Referred to the Committee on Territories,
Also a communication from the Secretary of the Navy
in reply to the House resolution of the 7th of May, in regard to clerks, and whether any of them served in the
Rebel army, &c. It was laid on the table.
Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in reply to the House resolution of April 23, relative to
expenditures for the Indian service. Which was referred
to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also an address of
the colored citizens of Chicago to Congress. Which on
motion of Mr. Ross was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. DARLING introduced a bill to refund and pay certain taxes on imported spirits; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DUTY ON LIVE ANIMALS.

On motion of Mr. Moraill, the Senate amendment to the House bill, imposing a duty on live animals, was taken up and concurred in.

on motion of Mr. Banks, the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia, was taken up and concurred in.

TELEGRAPH LINES. Mr. Scalding introduced a bill to aid in the construc-tion of telegraph lines, and to segure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other pur-poses, which was read twice and reterred to the Post-

Office Committee.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK obtained leave to have printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union an amendment which he proposes on cigarettes or small cigars, not valued at over \$\% a thousand, tax included, a tax of \$\% 2 a thousand; on cheroots and cigars, not valued at over \$\% a thousand, tax included, a tax of \$\% 2 a thousand; or cheroots and cigars, with pasted heads, where valued at over \$\% 1 a tousand, tax included, \$\% 1 a thousand; where valued at over \$\% 1 a tousand, tax included, \$\% 1 a thousand; where valued at over \$\% 1 and tax to tax tax to ta

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

not over \$20, \$10 a thousand; and when valued at ever \$30 and not over \$40, \$20 a thousand; and on all valued at over \$40, a tax of \$40 a thousand; and on all valued at over \$40, a tax of \$40 a thousand.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Invalid Ponetons to inquire into the expediency of so amending the principal laws as to place dependent fathers on the same footing as dependent mothers.

Mr. Ward (Wis.) presented the petition of numerous eitizens of Hume in Allegany County, in favor of increasing the tariff on wool.

Mr. HENDERSON (Oregon) introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SOUTH AMERICAN CLAIMS.

the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Dugos offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate a list of claims of United States citizens pending in the United States legation at Caraccas against the Government of Venezuela.

CALIPORNIA INDORSES CONGRESS.

Mr. McRuer presented the resolutions of the California Legislature, indorsing the course of the delegation in Congress in voting for the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

REPEL CLERKS.

gress in voting for the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds to communicate a list of his clerks, &c., specifying those, if any, who had been in the Rebel army.

GOVERNMENT COUNSEL.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to authorize the employment of additional counsel in cases of claims against the Government. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ARIZONA.

Horrible Butchery by the Indians.

Fort Goodwin Surprised and the Garrison

A special messenger arrived yesterday at Los Angeles, bringing a dispatch from the commander of Fort Grant

to Gen. Mason, announcing that Fort Goodwin, Arizons, had been taken by 2,000 Indians, and the garrison, numbering 124 men massered, with one exception, and the fort barned.

The man who escaped was out hunting at the time and witnessed the commotion from a distance. He saw the fort burning, and heard firing of guns during the fight, which lasted nearly an hour. It is supposed the Indians gained admission into the fort under the pretext of entering into a treaty of peace, which Gen. Mason had instructed the commander of the fort to make.

SAN FIRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

The roads in the interior are now passable, and large quantities of freight are being forwarded. A letter dated Maricopa Wells, Arizonia, April 18, states that Breved Major James F. Muller, Capt. Co. B., 14th Infantry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Tappan, U. S. A., were fixed upon by Apaches at Cotton Wood Springs, March 22, and the former killed and the latter badly wounded.

ments for the French Army in Mexico.

The steamship Acnes, from St. Thomas on the 2d inst., arrived here yesterday. The only news of importance is that the French steamer Styx left St. Thomas on the 1st inst. with 1,300 French troops for Vera Cruz.

A French steamer arrived at St. Thomas on the 27th ult. from Vera Cruz with 700 troops, and sailed on the 29th for France.

The United States steamer Bienville was in port. All well on board.

well on board.

The steamship Vicksburg had not arrived. She was three days behind time.

New and Rich Gold Diggings on Clemen Go Gold-Hunting.

MARYLAND.

A Prize-Pighter Killed in a Baltimore Thenter-Street Fight Between Colored People and Whites-Several Wounded.

BAUTIMORE Thursday, May 10, 1866.

A man named John Price shot another named Clinton
James last night, in the American Theater, corner of Bultimore and Calvert-sts. James died at midnight. He was
a second in the recent prize fight near Washington.
The First Regiment Maryland Colored Troops returned
home to-day, and made a handsome appearance. While
passing through the western section of the city, a conflict
occurred between some of the colored people following the
soldiers and a number of whites. Blows were exchanged,
fire-arms are reported to have been used, and one or two
parties wounded.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Charter Election in Providence.

Thomas A. Doyle, Independent candidate, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by a majority of 314. The City Council was elected chiefly on local issues, without reference to political questions.

Charter Elections in Virginia City and Stockton. San Francisco, Tuesday, May 8, 1866,
The charter election in Virginia City, Nevada, resulted
in the success of the Union ticket.
The Charter election at Stockton also resulted in the
uccess of the Union ticket at that place.

Ogdensburgh Charter Election-Success of the Union Ticket. Occursions. Thursday, May 10, 1866.
The charter election in this place resulted in the choice of the whole Republican ticket by 140 majority. D. W. Brown is elected Mayor.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Financial Operations-News Itoms-Commer-

Financial Operations—News Items—Commercial Intelligence.

San Francisco, Saturday, May 5, 1896.

The bankers are again throwing out mining stock collaterals not considered first-class. A further shipment on Government account or \$500,000 in treasure, not maniested, was made by the steamer of April 18, from San Francisco.

Seven per cent gold bonds are in good demand at 83; they are now held at 85. Recent transactions in them amount to \$350,000.

The dry goods trade has been dull during the pest week. At one auction sale, Alpaceas, Merinos, Lawns, Prints, Hosiery, Velvet, Taffeta, and Ribbons, were sold to the amount of \$75,000, with a credit of ninety days on bills over \$1,000.

Mining Stocks firmer. Ophir, \$315; Imperial, \$139; Yellow Jacket, \$765; Alpha, \$320; Chollar-Potosi, \$515; Empire Mill, \$132. Legal Tonders, 78].

Methodist Conference-Important Railrond Huit

- Street Bailroads Prosceuted. The Convention of the New Mothodist Episcopal Church assembled in this city gesterday to discuss and effect a basis of the union. Delegates representing nearly all the churches in the Northern States are present. The Convention will probably last several days.

The suit between the Ohio and Mississippi and the Indianapolis and Uncinnati Railroad for alloged breach of contract, commenced yesterday before the Superior Const. The damages claimed are \$1,500,000. Prominent lawyers of the country are engaged on both sides.

The City Solicitor of Cincinnati has entered suita against several street mitroad companies for charging

AMSTERDAM. Montgomery Co., N. Y.,
Thursday, May 10, 1866.
The knitting-mill of Stewart & Carmichael, at this
place, was entirely destroyed by fire this morring. The
loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$10,000; insured for

against several street railroad companies for charging higher rales of fare than their contracts allow. Fire at Amsterdam, N. Y.